

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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"GOT HIM!"

From the picture by Arthur Wardle in the Library of Congress.
(© Keystone View Co.)

Flashlights



American army planes soaring amid the mountain ranges on the Mexican border. That the work is attended by great risk is shown by the recent capture of two army aviators and murder of two others by Mexicans.

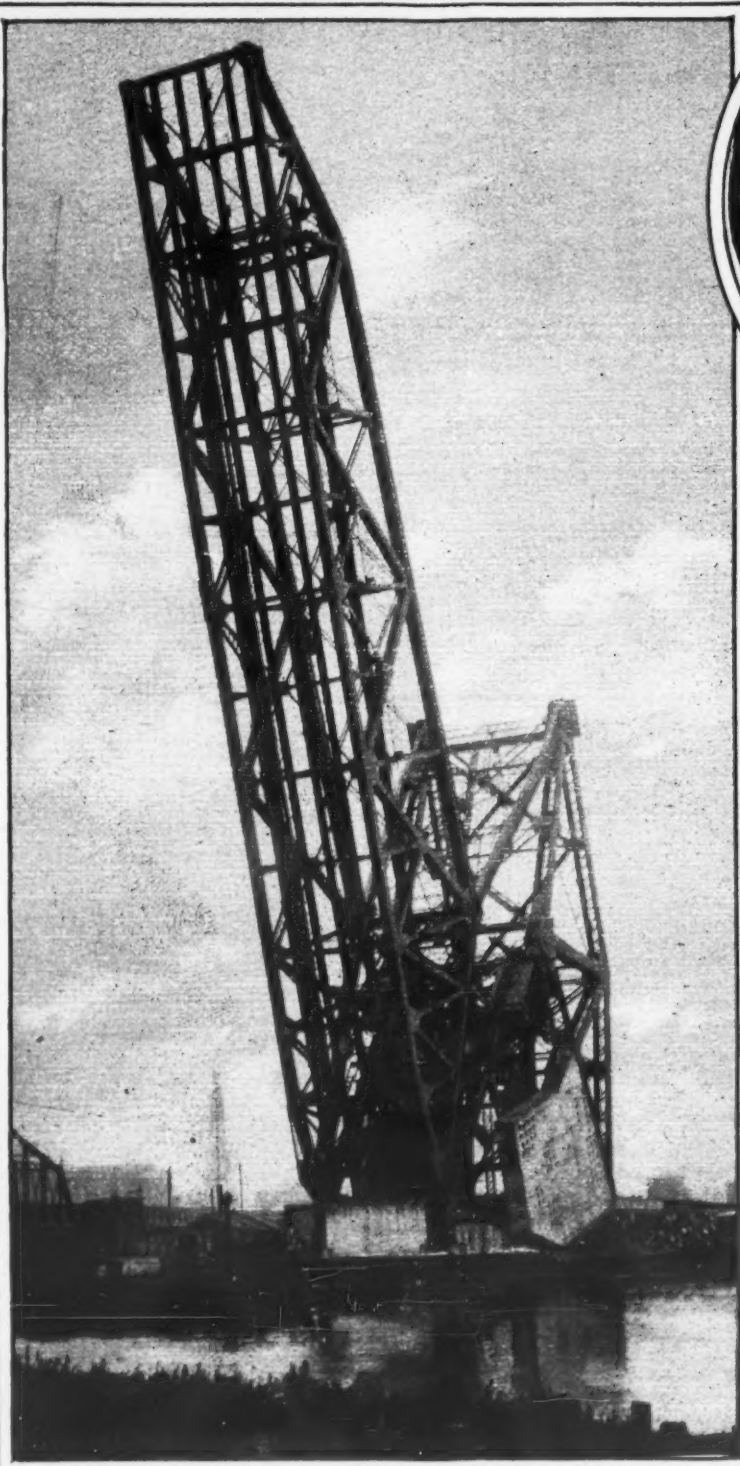
(© Pathe News.)



FRANKLIN D'OLIER

Chosen as First National Commander of the American Legion at the convention recently held at Minneapolis, Minn. He had 366 votes, while his nearest competitor had 249.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Largest lift bridge in the world, which will be completed next month and span the Chicago River at Twelfth Street. It has been nearly two years in building. The balance weight of the bridge is nearly 1,000,000 pounds.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Bulgarian delegation to the Peace Conference leaving the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris. Bulgaria fared less badly than Germany and Austria at the hands of the allied powers. Thrace is lost to her and she pays an indemnity, but she is given an outlet to the sea.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

What This Week's Pictures Tell

SENATOR GLASS

APPPOINTMENT of Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass to the United States Senate to succeed the late Thomas S. Martin was announced by Governor Davis of Virginia on Nov. 15.

Senator Martin had just been re-elected, and his term does not expire until 1925. The election of Senators by popular vote, however, leaves the Governor power to fill the vacancy until the electorate can do so.

Carter Glass was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in December, 1918, to succeed William G. McAdoo. Before he took that portfolio he was a member of the lower House of Congress.

He served his first time in the House of Representatives by taking the unexpired term of P. J. Otey in the Fifty-seventh Congress, just as he now serves his first term in the Senate on the unexpired term of Senator Martin. He was re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and served in all succeeding sessions until he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury during the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Before he entered politics Senator Glass was a newspaper editor. He was a member of the Virginia State Senate for two terms and a member of the State convention for the revision of the Constitution. He is 61 years old.

His decision to take the Senate seat makes the sixth change in President Wilson's Cabinet since its formation at the beginning of the first Administration in 1913. The other members who left were, successively, Attorney General McReynolds, Secretary Garrison of the War Department, Secretary Bryan of the State Department, Attorney General Gregory, and Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce.

There is no indication at present as to whom President Wilson might select for Mr. Glass's place.

WALES IN NEW YORK

THE Prince of Wales had the heartiest of welcomes when he visited the metropolis Nov. 18. Crowds lined the streets and the applause was prolonged and enthusiastic.

The official welcome occurred later at a ceremony in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall, marked by the display of great cordiality by both guest and hosts, and interesting as the first evidence of the quickness of appreciation with which the royal guest was to be appraised by New Yorkers.

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo welcomed him for the Governor, who was unable to attend, and Mayor Hylan for the city.

The Prince received the salute of a company of picked marines and another of regular infantrymen as he arrived at City Hall Plaza with his entourage, the members of the Mayor's Committee and the State Department military and naval aids assigned to him by the Government.

Wide police lines kept onlookers from approaching near to the party, but a black mass of people in which children of the lower east side were conspicuous by their numbers waited outside the police cordons to catch a glimpse of the Prince.

He responded repeatedly with salutes to the noisy greeting, then passed quickly within over a red carpet spread on the steps, and was ushered up the Colonial stairway to the chamber. The room had been decorated simply with ferns and British and American colors, and there awaited the visitor a throng of public officials and their wives, members of the Reception Committee, representatives of some of the foreign Diplomatic Corps, and distinguished visitors, among them Sir Thomas Lipton.

From the floor and the gallery came an outburst of handclapping and cheer-

ing, which was to be repeated at every possible opportunity during the moments which followed.

Mayor Hylan extended an appropriate official welcome and the Prince replied felicitously. A round of fêtes and receptions had been arranged to make the visit of the Prince a memorable one.

TURKS RENEW MASSACRES

ALTHOUGH cowed for a time by the disastrous armistice forced upon her, Turkey has again begun her persecution against the subject population not yet formally taken from her control.

During the first months which followed the defeat and the armistice, the Turks, bewildered by the catastrophe, thought only of humiliating themselves before the conquerors and imploring their mercy; the Young Turk agents either disappeared, or kept silence. But the Entente delayed coming to Constantinople and manifesting its will. The Turks grew accustomed to the idea that once more, perhaps, the Ottoman Empire would be left unchanged. The Sultan still reigned in his capital, the Young Turk leaders, assassins of so many thousand men, torturers of women and children, were not punished; many Germans remained in Constantinople, and Russia had not been placed upon her feet. The Turks, therefore, thought they saw some fissures in the allied front, and strove to play the game which had been successful for so long a time, namely, that of profiting by, and, if need be, embittering the conflict of opinion between their enemies.

In the terms of the armistice the Allies had not taken the precaution to require the departure of the Turkish administrators and soldiers from all non-Turkish countries, that is, all the region east of Taurus, so that the Turkish officials who had massacred the Armenians, hung the Arabs, deported the Greeks, remained on the scene of their activities and, when they had recovered from their first fright, began anew to oppress the population; with only more discretion, the massacres recommenced. To put a stop to the complaints of these peoples and to discredit them, the Young Turk Committees, evidently at the order of their leaders, Talaat, Enver, Djemal, whom the Allies have not yet been able to locate and arrest, began anew to terrorize and decimate them.

RESERVATION TO ARTICLE X.

BY a vote of 46 to 33, the Senate on Nov. 13 adopted the reservation of the Foreign Relations Committee majority to Article X, which the President had denounced as a knife thrust at the heart of the treaty.

The vote followed a hard battle by the minority forces to amend the reservation and substitute a milder one for it.

After the reservation had been adopted, Senator Lodge, the majority leader, offered a petition, signed by thirty Republican Senators, to invoke the closure rule, so as to limit further debate on the treaty.

Senator Lodge's move for closure came after a similar attempt made by Senator Hitchcock, the minority leader, under which debate on the reservations alone would have been restricted. This effort of Mr. Hitchcock failed, when the Senate sustained a ruling by Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa, who was in the chair, that the closure, if invoked, must operate as to the entire treaty and not the reservations alone.

Article X. of the League Covenant, as adopted as part of the Versailles Treaty, reads:

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

The reservation, as adopted by the Senate, reads as follows:

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any

other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the League or not—under the provisions of Article X., or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

DECISION FOR "DRYS"

THE liquor interests received another setback on Nov. 17, when Judge George H. Carpenter handed down a decision in the United States District Court in Chicago that the wartime Prohibition act and Volstead Enforcement act were constitutional.

In making his ruling Judge Carpenter denied the suit for injunction brought by Attorney Levy Mayer, representing Hannah & Hogg, wholesale liquor dealers, to restrain United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne and Julius F. Smietanka, Collector of Internal Revenue, from enforcing the dry act and the enforcement law.

Under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that legislation restricting personal liberties of individuals may be passed if the community as a whole is benefited, Judge Carpenter held that Congress was empowered to pass the two acts involved in the case.

He held the acts constitutional because "demobilization of industries mobilized by the war was not yet complete, and that the country was still in a state of war, regardless of General Pershing's statement that demobilization was complete and despite the President's veto of the Volstead act indicating that the war was over."

Referring to the national prohibition act, Judge Carpenter said in his decision:

"If the State of Kansas under its police power had the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, so had each one of the other forty-seven States in the Union. If all of the States had the right granting that the Federal Government under the Constitution while prosecuting the war was entitled to exercise police power necessary and proper for the efficient carrying on of the war, there is no reason why the Central Government could not provide against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in all of the States and that without compensation to the owners and dealers."

The Judge further said:

"Congress had the power before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed to make police regulations in the aid of war. This amendment certainly did not destroy that right. If that amendment had been passed in January, 1917, with the one year of grace for the liquor interests to readjust themselves and their business, could any one in reason contend that Congress had not the power in April, 1917, to prohibit the manufacture, sale or even use of ardent spirits?"

"I cannot agree with the decision of Judge Brown in Rhode Island that the Eighteenth Amendment necessitates the declaring of war and national prohibition acts unconstitutional.

"What Congress has done is in the interest of public welfare and public morals. If plaintiffs, not entitled to compensation, the prohibition laws being valid, may sell or distribute their product among the people of the country, the damage to the general welfare has been done and never can be undone. If the action of Congress was wise, and so we must assume it to be, believing the prohibition acts to be lawful, even were the question here involved doubtful, we would have to resolve the doubt in favor of the Government."

The decision of Judge Carpenter in favor of the "drys" brings up to seven the number of Judges who have favored prohibition, while the liquor forces have gained but two decisions.

ZARA OCCUPIED

ANOTHER step in d'Annunzio's control of the Dalmatian coast was taken on Nov. 14, when he took possession of the important commercial port of Zara.

D'Annunzio's army entry into Zara was of a triumphant nature. His flagship Nullo was met on the voyage to

the city by the Italian torpedo boat Indomito, which escorted him and exchanged messages assuring him a warm welcome.

An eyewitness describes the coming of the poet and his troops. He reached Zara at 10 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 14, and was greeted enthusiastically by the population. Admiral Millo, the Italian commander of the Dalmatian occupation forces, and Mayor Zilliotti received him. Aboard the d'Annunzio squadron were a thousand grenadiers and Arditi and fifty carabinieri.

The Nullo steamed into the harbor with d'Annunzio and his staff on the bridge. Among his officers were Major Reina, Chief of Staff; Major Girrati, Chief of Cabinet, and Commander Rizzo, who was previously reported as having been placed in command at Fiume during the poet's absence, but who accompanied him as commander of the squadron.

Every man on the warships was at his post at the guns while the vessels were approaching. When the Nullo anchored, d'Annunzio disembarked with his staff and troops. Admiral Millo, who had been informed by wireless of the coming of the squadron, had an automobile in waiting, and d'Annunzio proceeded in this at the head of his troops through the streets to the Governor's Palace. A message was then sent to Premier Nitti by the Admiral, after the two commanders had discussed the form the message should take.

Then followed a ceremony at the palace before an immense crowd, at which Millo publicly swore allegiance to d'Annunzio. The poet followed with a speech proclaiming the loyalty of Zara to Italy and eulogizing its fidelity.

"It is Zara today; it will be Spalato tomorrow," he declared.

In the afternoon d'Annunzio, with his staff, called on Mayor Zilliotti, by whom he was received with the greatest cordiality. The Mayor expressed the gratitude of the people of Zara for their deliverance.

A banquet was held in the evening, d'Annunzio being the guest of honor. The Mayor and city officials made patriotic speeches and lavished praise on d'Annunzio and his adherents.

Throughout the day the newcomers, sailors and soldiers, fraternized with those stationed at Zara. Among the new ships joining d'Annunzio's naval forces by the action of Admiral Millo are the battleship Saint Bon and the Indomito.

After an exchange of greetings between the commanders at the close of the day, d'Annunzio appointed General Oneto, commander of the military forces at Zara, of which a thousand are d'Annunzio volunteers. D'Annunzio left Zara Nov. 15 and arrived at Fiume the same evening.

COAL SITUATION

THE delay of the operators and miners' leaders in reaching an agreement for the resumption of work at the bituminous coal mines impelled Fuel Administrator Garfield to call a joint meeting of the Scale Committee on Nov. 18, at which it was expected that the Government would take steps to force an immediate agreement. Word was given out that the strike situation had reached that point where action was regarded by Federal authorities as absolutely imperative.

There was no evidence as presented to the Cabinet that the Scale Committee, called here last week to negotiate a new wage agreement, had made the least headway. Reports from the central competitive fields, embracing the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania, strongholds of the United Mine Workers of America, showed all mines shut down and not enough coal coming from non-union plants in other States to meet the normal demand by several million tons.

Other reports from widely separated sections brought the same story of a rapidly vanishing coal supply, with indications that hundreds of industrial plants would be forced to close shortly unless coal production was put back at normal. In the view of many officials the situation was critical enough to demand drastic action.

Although he would not discuss the nature of the statement he was prepared to lay before the operators and miners, it was said on high authority that Dr. Garfield was prepared to present the situation forcibly to the chief representatives of the mine owners and mine workers. There was no intimation as to what direction governmental action would take in case the deadlock continued.

Figures and Incidents in Coal Miners' Strike That

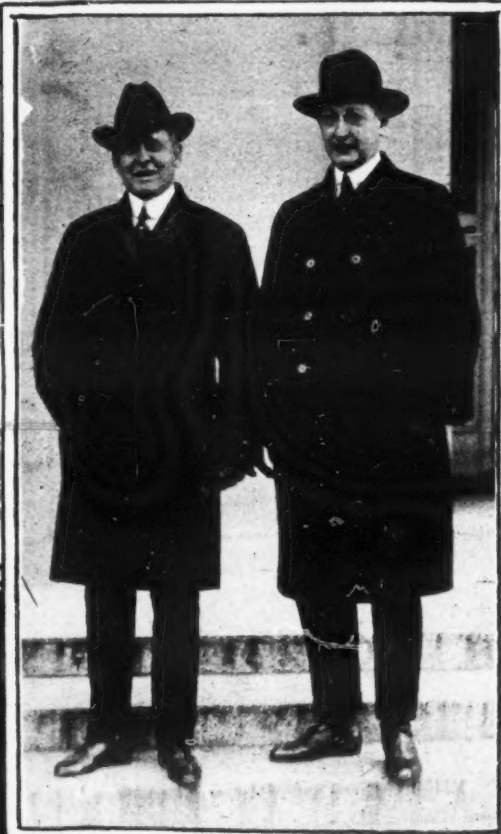


SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON (ON LOWEST STEP, CENTRE,) SURROUNDED BY MINERS' REPRESENTATIVES, WHO MET AT WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH COAL OPERATORS.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

A FEELING of relief was experienced all over the country when the representatives of the coal miners called off the strike in obedience to the injunction of Judge Anderson of the Federal Court in Indianapolis. It was confidently believed that this ended all possibility of a fuel shortage, with its paralysis of economic and industrial life and the suffering that must follow to all classes of the population. Immediately after the strike had been called off, Secretary of Labor Wilson issued a call to the mine labor leaders and the coal operators to meet him in Washington on Nov. 14 to agree upon wages and hours of labor. At the same time, he solemnly warned both

sides that concessions must be made, and expressed his intention of seeing that the consuming public should not be crushed between the upper and nether millstone. The parties met accordingly and have remained in conference ever since. But the reaching of an agreement was slow, and in the meantime the miners did not return to work as ordered. The vast majority still remained out, evidently waiting on the decision of the conference. Railroads were running short of coal and an embargo was threatened. At last reports the Government was contemplating drastic steps to put an end to an impossible situation.



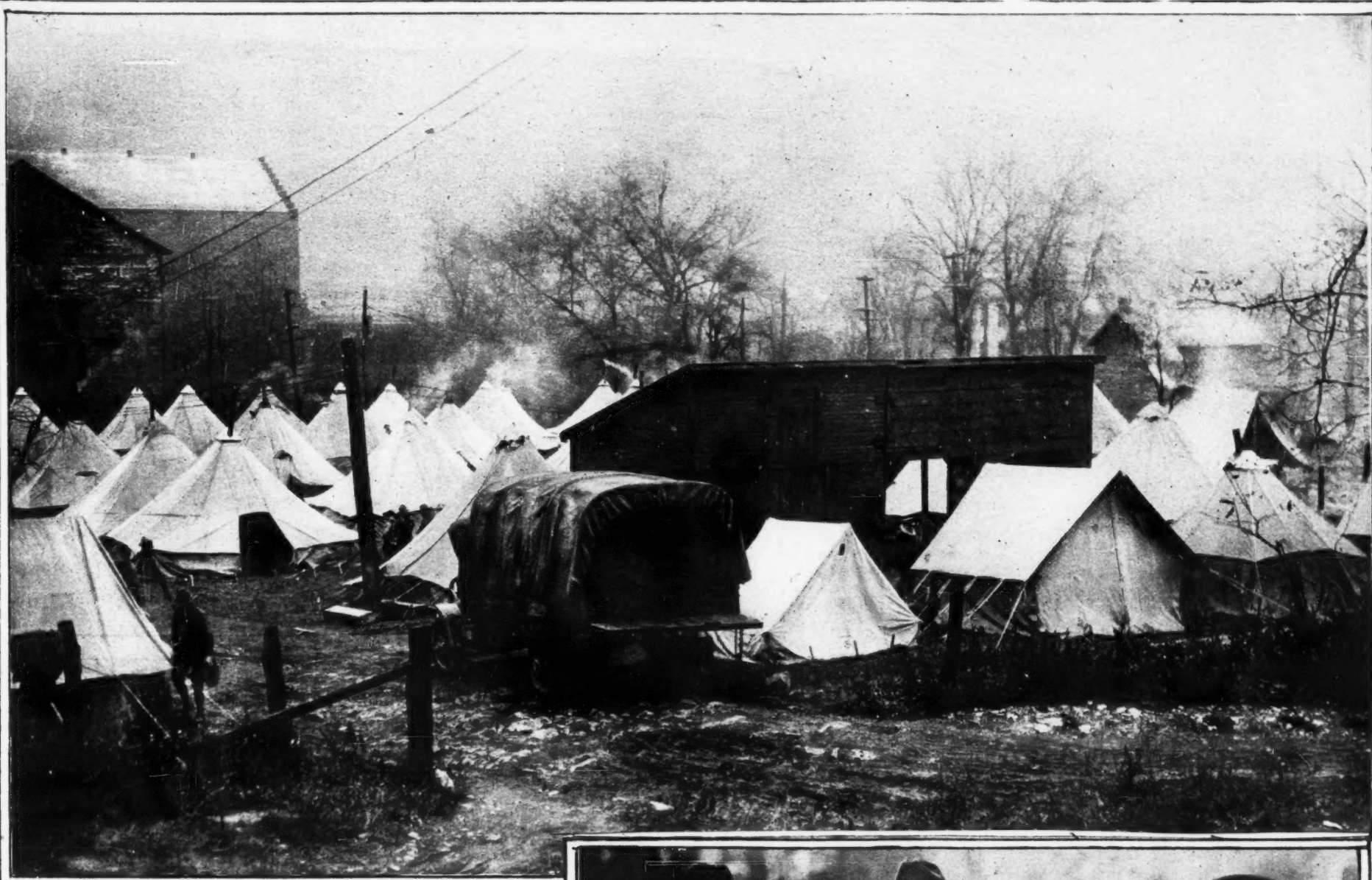
Dr. Harry S. Garfield, Fuel Administrator (at left), with Harry N. Taylor, President of the National Coal Association. They are at present at Washington, conferring with miners' leaders and coal operators who are trying to agree.



Soldiers who were sent to Kerry, Penn., to guard the coal mines and repress any possible outbreaks against law and order during the recent strike. Army trucks are here seen upon which machine guns have been placed, and the troops were ready for any emergency. Fortunately, however, the strike was remarkably free from disorder.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)

Threatened to Paralyze the Economic Life of the Nation



Small encampment of U. S. troops near the entrance to one of the coal mines at Kerry, Penn. The strike was brief, however, beginning Nov. 1 and, being called off Nov. 11, soldiers were not needed.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



Philip H. Penna of Indiana, spokesman for the mine operators in the central competitive field. He, and Lewis for the miners, have been the principal debaters in the Washington conference.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

John L. Lewis (second from left), Acting President of the United Coal Miners of America, and the most prominent of the miners' leaders in the recent strike, discussing the situation with Philip Murray (at left) and other miners' representatives.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



ONE OF THE LIGHTER AND MORE PLEASING DEVELOPMENTS OF THE STRIKE WAS THE VACATIONS ENJOYED BY THE MINE MULES, WHO WERE BROUGHT UP INTO THE AIR AND SUNLIGHT.

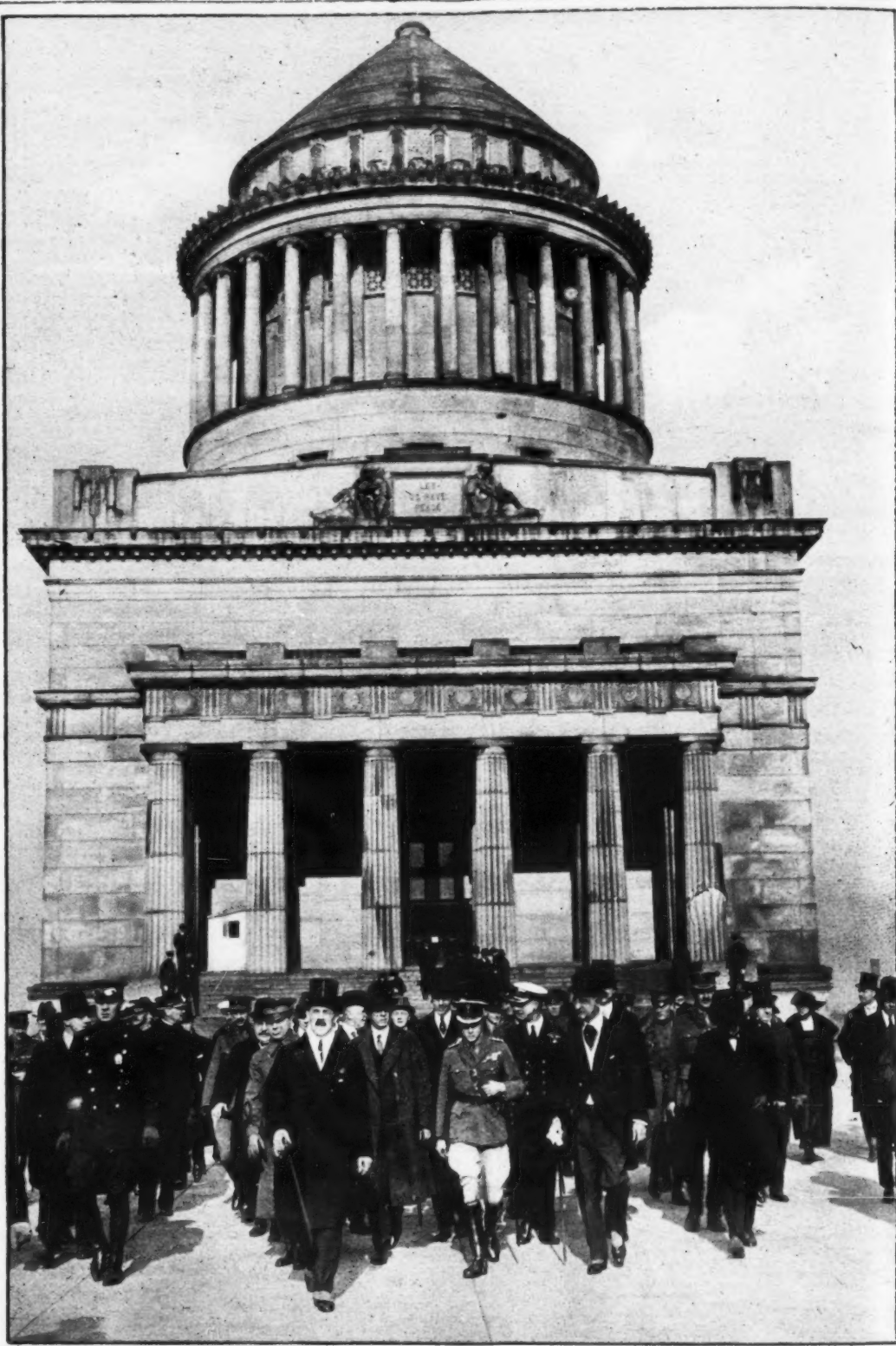
(© Pathe News)

Prince of Wales Receives a Cordial Welcome In New York



Photograph made in Washington of the Prince of Wales, now on a visit to this country. The Prince is democratic and unaffected in manner and has made an excellent impression. The Prince was twenty-five years old on June 23, last.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



The Prince coming from the Grant Tomb, where he had laid a wreath upon the coffin of the late General and President. He had previously visited Mount Vernon and paid a similar tribute of respect to the memory of Washington. Accompanying the Prince, besides his own suite, are members of the Reception Committee representing the metropolis.

(© International.)



Prince of Wales inspecting the Guard of Honor from the British Great War Veterans of America at Columbia Yacht Club Landing. The Prince, in civilian clothes, passed along the line of men, many of whom had seen him when serving on the Western front.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)



Reviewing party when the Prince of Wales visited the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Left to right are: Asst. Secretary of the Navy F. D. Roosevelt, Major Gen. Sir Henry Burstall, Secretary Daniels, the Prince, and Rear Admiral Scales, Commandant of the Academy.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

As Did His Grandfather Fifty-nine Years Ago



At New York City Hall, after freedom of the city had been conferred upon the Prince. Lowest row, left to right, are: Grover Whalen, Rodman Wanamaker, the Prince, Mayor Hylan, F. M. Hugo. Directly behind the Prince is Lord Grey, British Ambassador to the United States. An address of welcome was made by F. M. Hugo and Mayor Hylan on behalf of New York City, and the Prince responded in well chosen words, expressing his gratification at the bonds between the two great nations. (© Paul Thompson.)

Former Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII., on his visit to New York in 1860. Left to right are Wm. Brodie, Major Teasdale, Dr. Ackland, Captain Grey, C. G. L. Eliot, Lord Lyons, Earl St. Germans, Hinchcliffebrook, the Prince, Duke of Newcastle, General Bruce, G. D. Engleheart, G. F. Jenner and Fred'k. Warre.



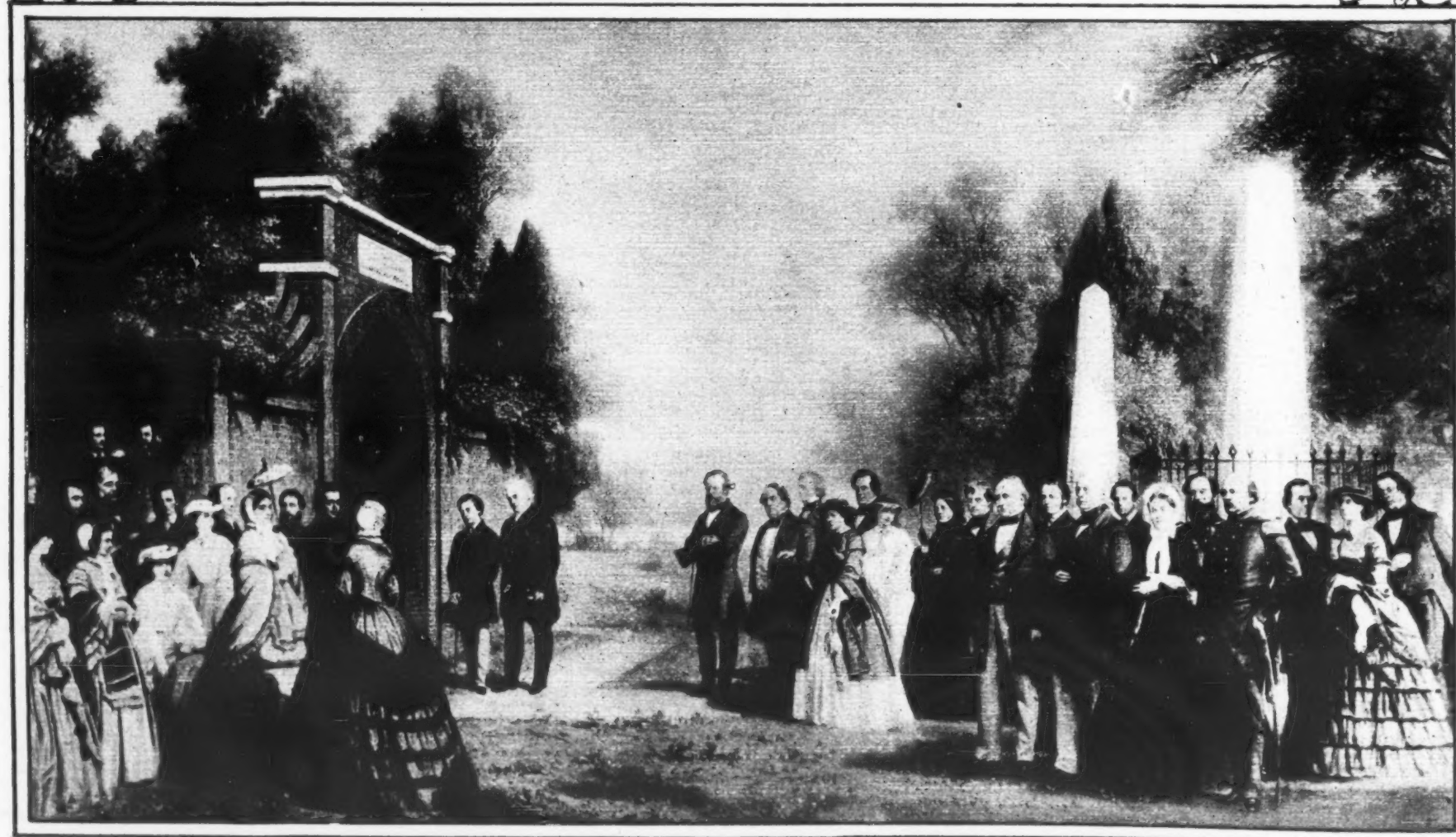
THE PRINCE STANDING UP IN HIS CAR AND SALUTING AS HE WAS DRIVEN UP TO THE CITY HALL, AMID APPLAUDING THROGS AND WITH SHOWERS OF BITS OF PAPER FLUTTERING DOWN FROM THE WINDOWS OF SKYSCRAPERS. (© International.)

Two Heirs to British Throne at Washington's Tomb



THE PRINCE OF WALES VISITED THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON NOV. 13 AND DEPOSITED A WREATH UPON THE GRAVE. HE IS HERE SEEN RECEIVING HIS HAT FROM AN ANCIENT COLORED ATTENDANT.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



VISIT OF THE THEN PRINCE OF WALES, LATER EDWARD VII., TO MOUNT VERNON IN 1860.

The first time that an heir to the British throne ever visited the tomb of the man who above all others was responsible for the severance of the American Colonies from the mother country was in 1860, when the then Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII., grandfather of the present Prince, went to Mount Vernon, accompanied by President Buchanan. The painting from which the above photograph was

made is now in the National Museum at Washington. It was made at Mount Vernon by the distinguished artist Thomas Rossiter, and is said to be a faithful reproduction of the visit of the Prince. When the present Prince visited the tomb, he found there the withered remnant of the wreath that his grandfather had deposited in 1860.

(© Keystone View Co.)

Flashlights

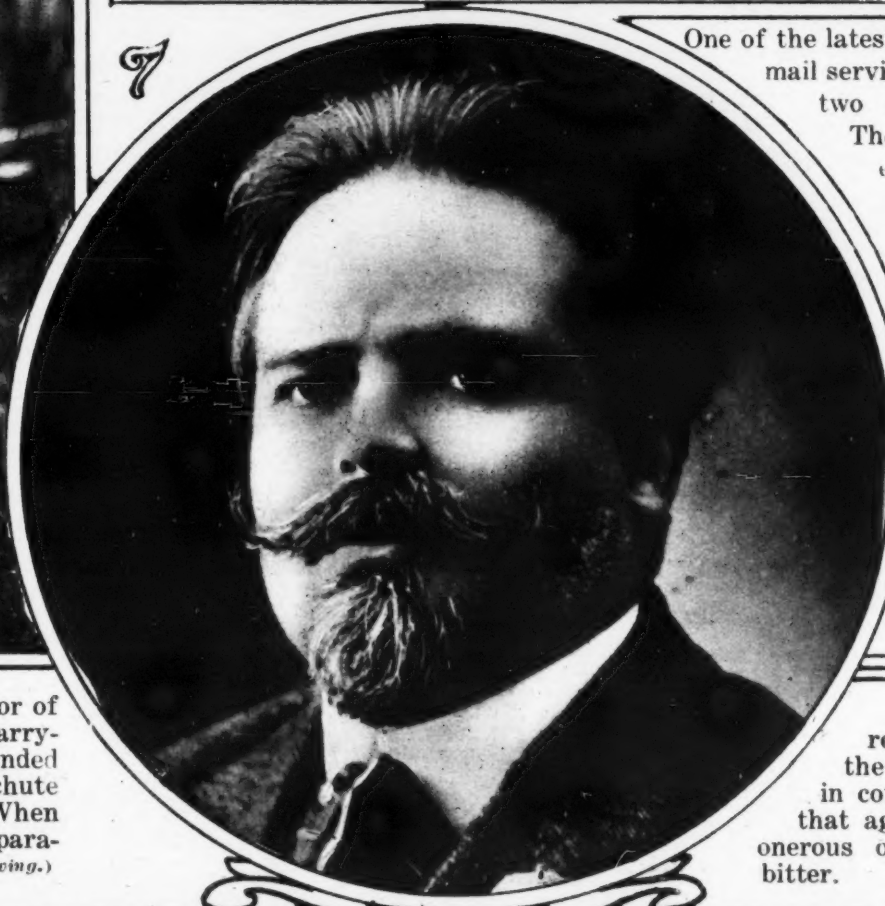


Sergeant R. W. Bottriel, army aviator of Chicago, who jumped from a mail-carrying plane 2,000 feet in the air and landed without difficulty, aided by the parachute he wears constantly in service. When required to jump, he pulls ring and parachute opens.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



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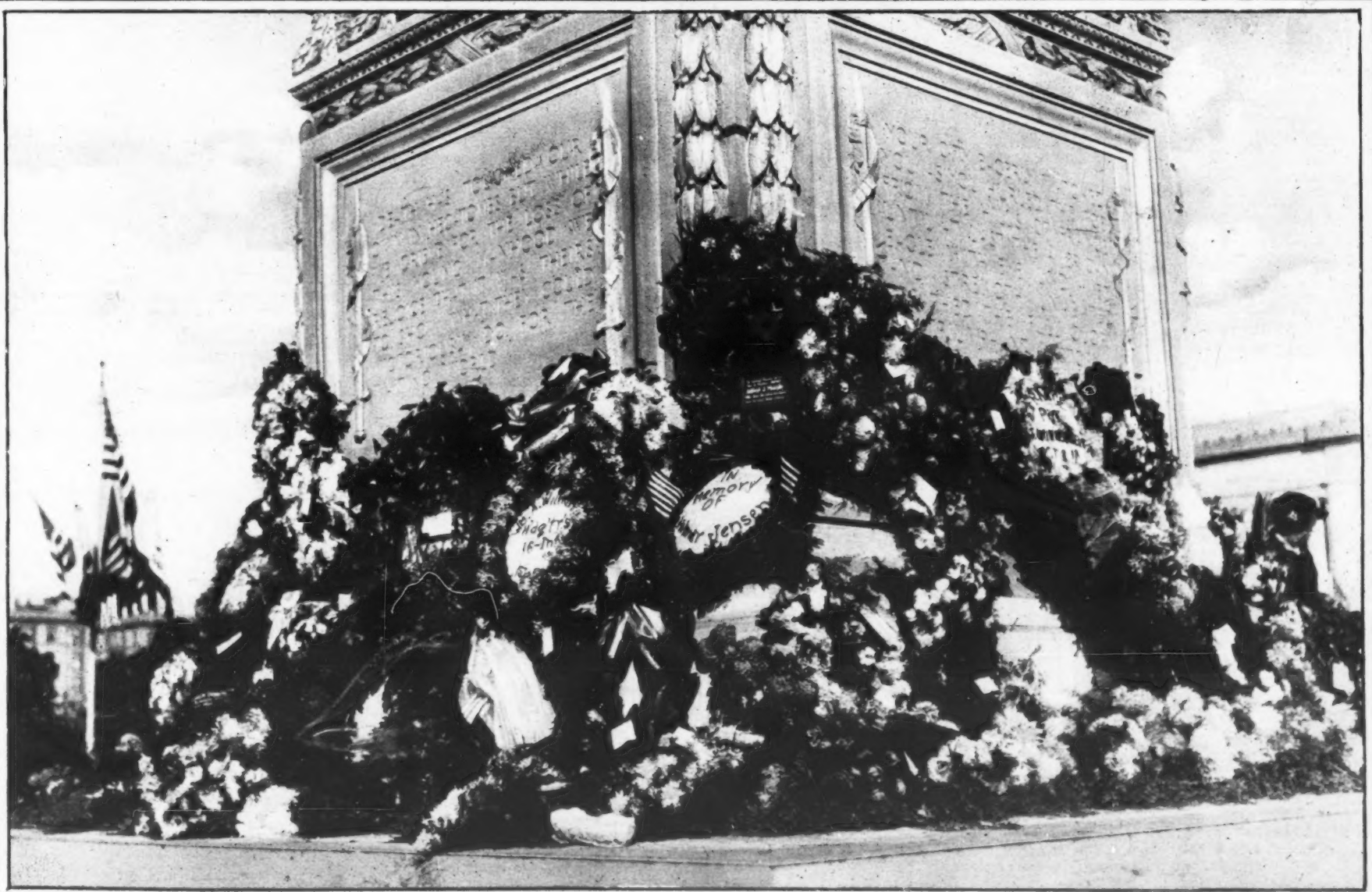


One of the latest acquisitions of the postal air mail service is a De Havilland plane with two six-cylinder Liberty motors. The motors are suspended on each side of the fuselage, which allows the space ordinarily allotted the motor to be used as cargo room. Danger from fire is greatly reduced, since the motors are away from the body of the plane. A single motor can operate the plane for several minutes, in case the other goes out of commission while in the air. The pilots have found it easy to land with machines of this type.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

DR. DE ALMEIDA, recently chosen as President of the Republic of Portugal. His task in composing political differences in that agitated country is apt to be an onerous one, as party feeling is very bitter.

(© Keystone View Co.)



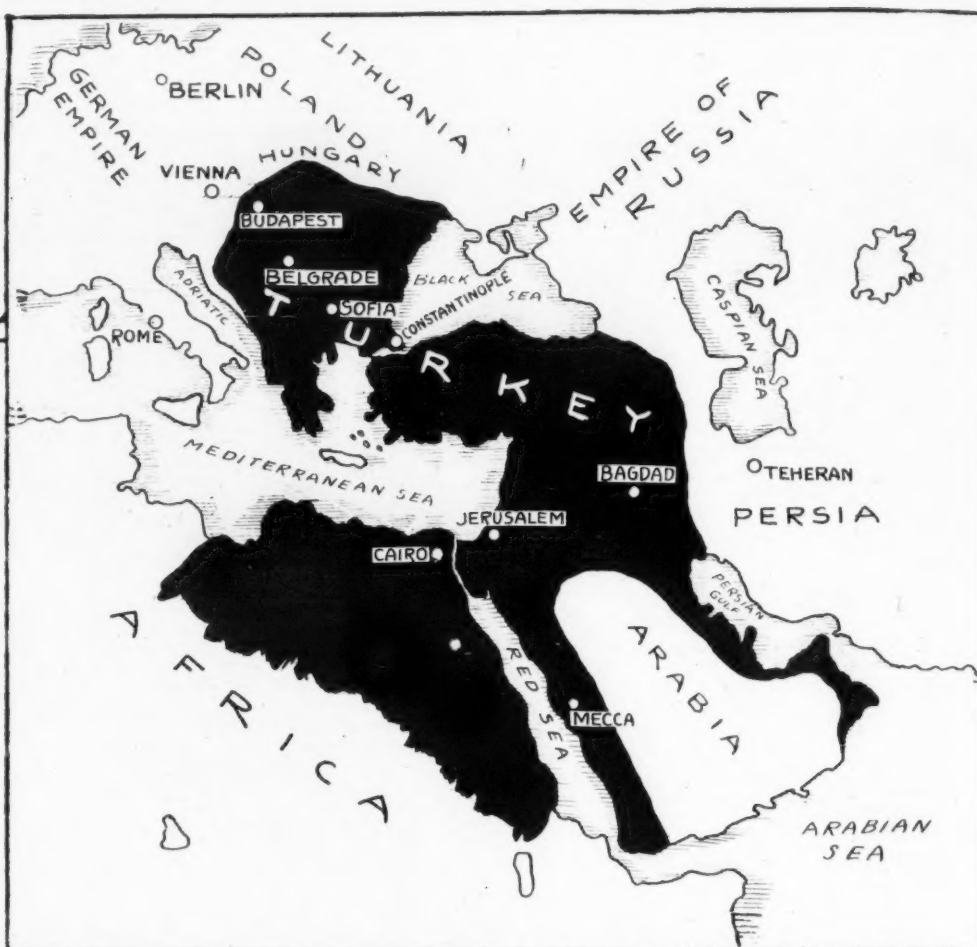
VICTORY MONUMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. ON ARMISTICE DAY, NOV. 11, PATRIOTIC CEREMONIES TOOK PLACE AT THE MONUMENT, AND MANY WREATHS WERE DEPOSITED THERE IN HONOR OF THE SOLDIER DEAD.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Dwindling Territory and Waning Power of the Once Mighty Ottoman Empire



THE rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire have constituted one of the most romantic and tragic chapters in the world's history. There was a time, following the capture of Constantinople by Mohammed II. in 1453, when it seemed as though all Eastern Europe and possibly the entire continent were at the mercy of the Mussulman sword. The Turk, however, has not been susceptible of sustained effort, and the wave of invasion was stayed largely through the efforts of Poland. The expansion of Russia also, under Peter the Great and his successors, put a limit to Moslem occupation of Europe, and for centuries past the Sultan has held Constantinople largely on sufferance. With consummate skill, the Sublime Porte has known how to play the rival powers of Europe one against the other, and their mutual fears and jealousies helped to keep Turkey in existence as a sovereign State. Now, however, the "Sick Man of Europe" seems to have received a mortal wound. The entry into the war on the side of the Central Powers sealed the fate of Turkey in Europe. Her delegation to the Peace Conference was virtually dismissed from Paris with the intimation that decision had already been reached as to her guilt and punishment. The plans of the Allies contemplated the internationalization of Constantinople, the formation of an Arab Kingdom, spheres of influence in Asia Minor, the extension of the Egyptian borders, a French protectorate in Syria, a guaranteed State of Palestine, the loss of all the Aegean Islands, the elimination of Turkey in Europe, the constitution of an independent or protected Armenia, the loss of Mesopotamia and other drastic measures.



OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE 16TH CENTURY, WHEN IT THREATENED TO OVERRUN ALL OF EASTERN EUROPE.



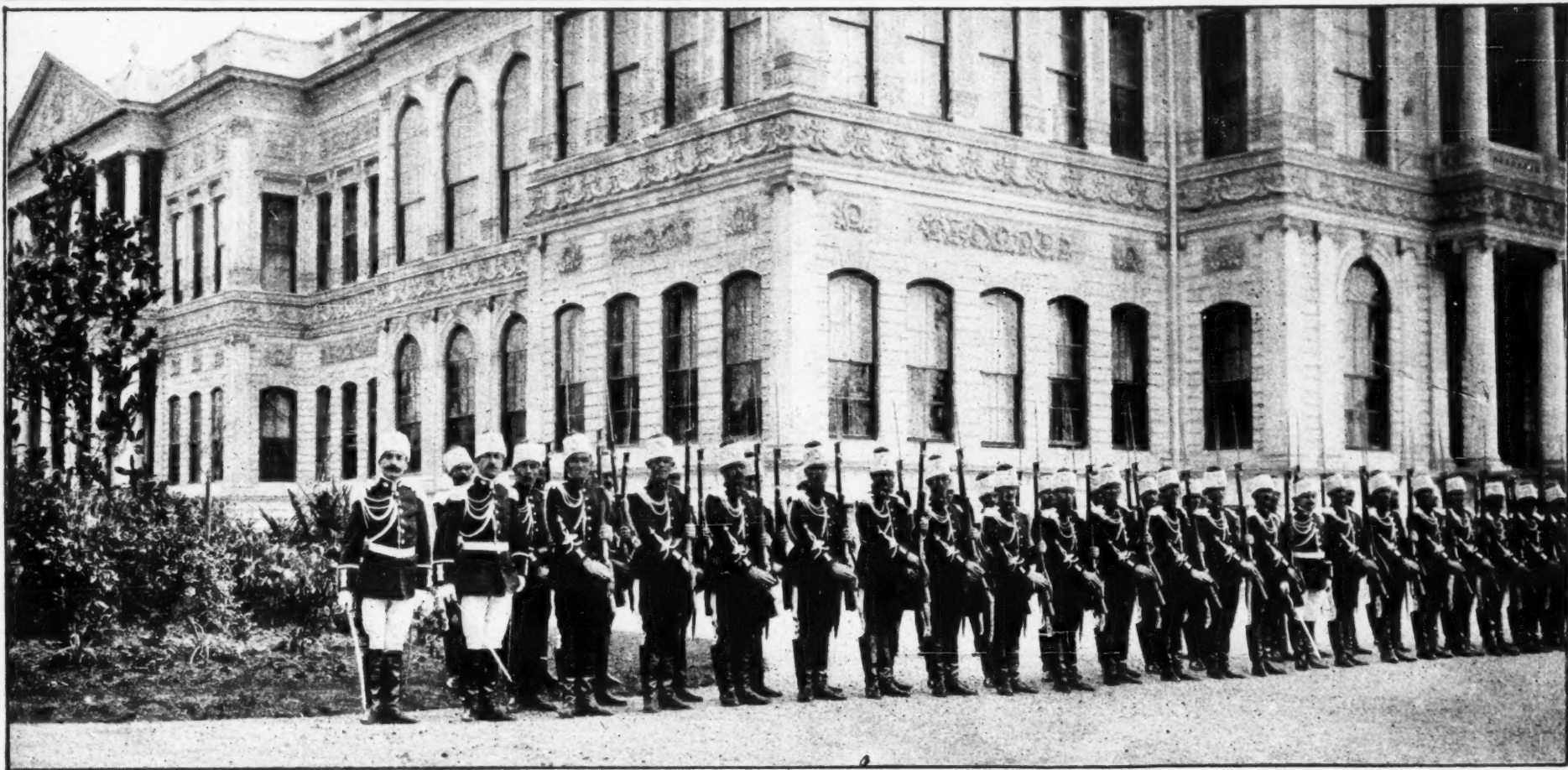
DELEGATES OF TURKISH AND KURDISH TRIBES GATHERED TO PROTEST AGAINST ALLIED DEMANDS.



NATURALLY the knowledge that Turkey was to be reduced to the status of a fourth or fifth class power came as a heavy blow to those who thought that even out of the wreck of a disastrous war much could be recovered, enough at least to enable Turkey to retain sway over Constantinople and many of her former provinces. Turkey had tried to ward off the blow; to wash her hands of responsibility for the war and for the massacres in Asia Minor which had startled and shocked the entire world; she had tried the men most prominent in the execution of those massacres and found them guilty; one of them had been hanged; the death sentence had been pronounced against the three main criminals, Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey, and Djemel Pasha, who had fled to Germany; sixty-six others, all Turks of prominence who were proved guilty of massacres and intrigues under the old regime, had been turned over to the British and by them deported to Malta. But the bloody spots on Turkey's escutcheon could not be washed away and the plans proceeded for confining her again to the Anatolian territory in Asia Minor, whence she had started on her career of cruelty and aggression 800 years before.

The essential thing to Turkey was the maintaining of her rule in Europe, although she also wished ardently to retain at least a partial control of her Asiatic provinces. Failing in this, a systematic campaign has been begun looking toward the extermination of as many as possible of the Armenians. The Young Turks, who were active in this movement, have endeavored to cut off Caucasian Armenia from so-called Turkish Armenia, and their efforts have been attended by the atrocities that seem inseparable from Turkish military action.

TURKISH EMPIRE IN 1833 WHEN DECLINE HAD SET IN AND IT WAS LOSING ITS STATUS OF A GREAT POWER.



BODYGUARD OF THE SULTAN DRAWN UP OUTSIDE THE PALACE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



LOOKING TOWARD SULTAN'S TENT OUTSIDE CONSTANTINOPLE.



TURKEY IN 1913 AT CONCLUSION OF BALKAN WARS.



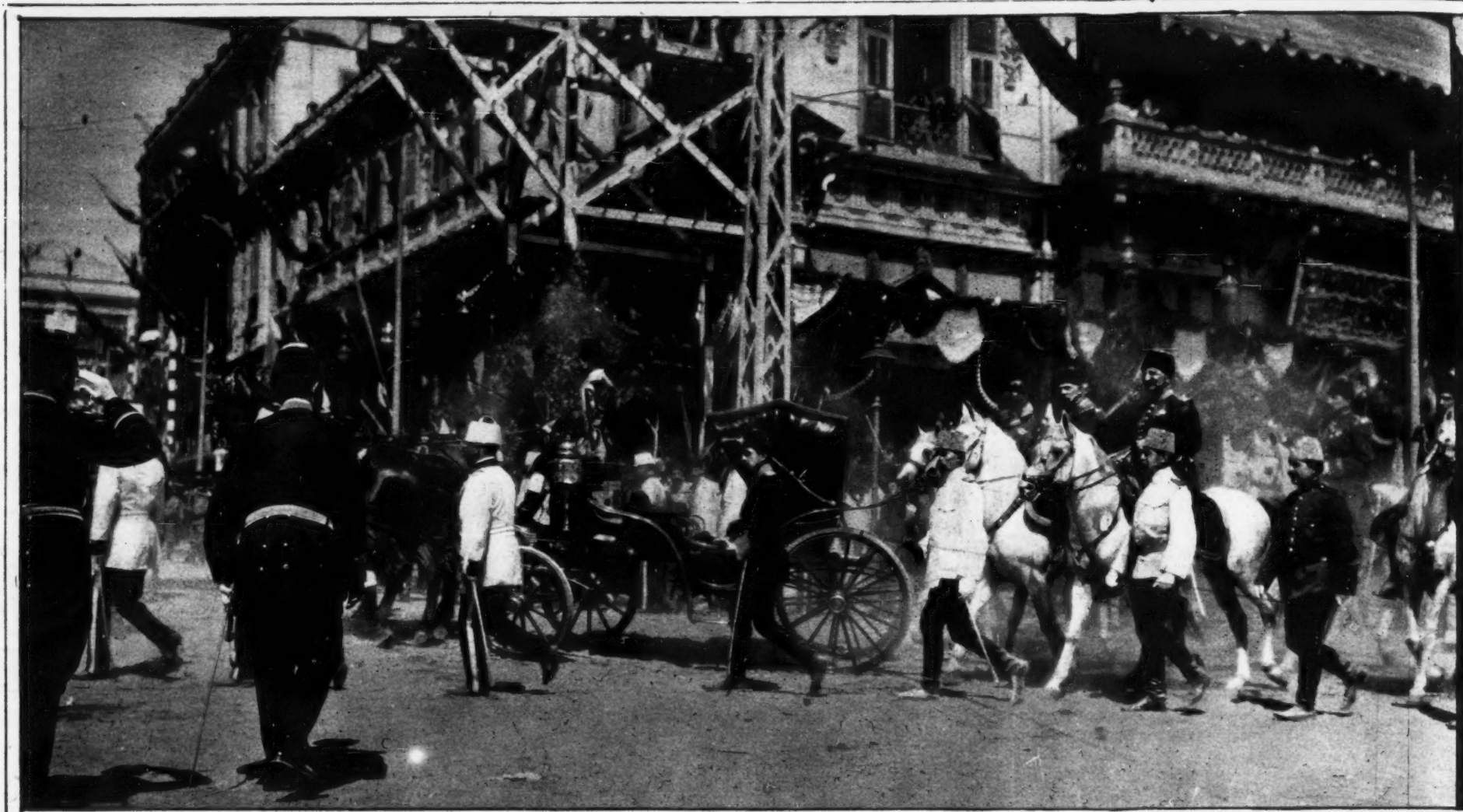
THE TURKEY THAT IS FORESHADOWED BY THE DISCUSSIONS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.



COSTLY RUGS ON PIER ON BOSPORUS, WHERE THE SULTAN'S YACHT WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

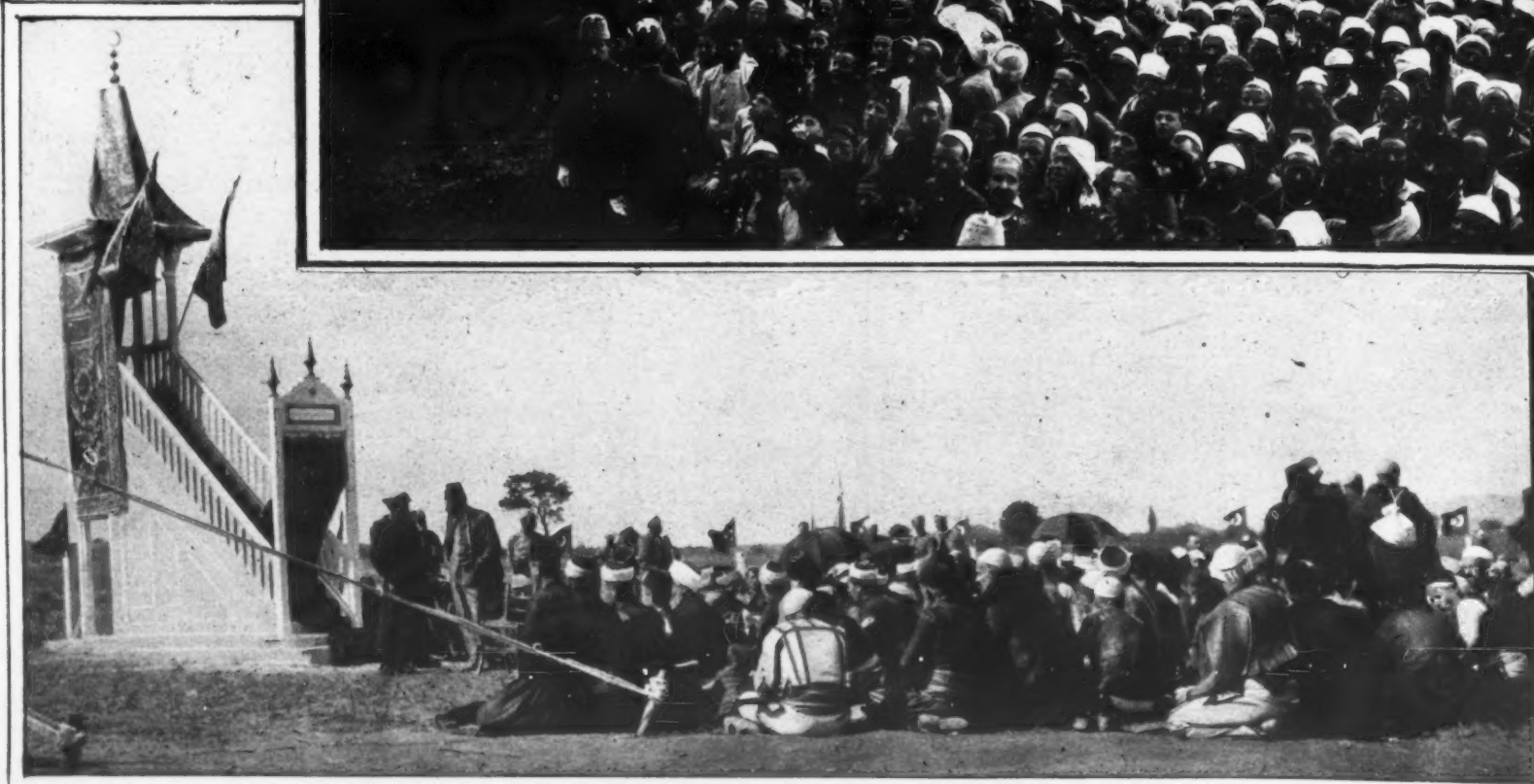
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Protests of the Turks Against the Peace Conference Plans



Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed VI., in carriage at head of procession in the streets of the capital. The Sultan, unlike most of his predecessors, shows himself freely in public. When asked recently whether he did not fear assassination, he replied: "Who would take the trouble to kill an old man?"

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Decorated gate on the edge of Constantinople, through which great crowds are pouring to the place without the city where fiery speakers denounce reported plans of the Allies.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



STAND OUTSIDE THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE WHERE SCORES OF YOUNG ORATORS TAKE TURNS IN ROUSING THE PEOPLE AND URGING THEM TO STAND AS A UNIT AGAINST CHRISTIAN AGGRESSION.

Plans That Foreshadow the 'Dismemberment' of the Empire



Section of Constantinople built up with buildings so modern that it might be mistaken for a district in any Christian European capital. It is in striking contrast with most quarters of this vast, dirty, romantic and tragic city. In the background are the shimmering waters of the Golden Horn, with the allied warships anchored at intervals. The fate of Constantinople is yet in doubt, but the least that will probably happen to it is that it will be internationalized.

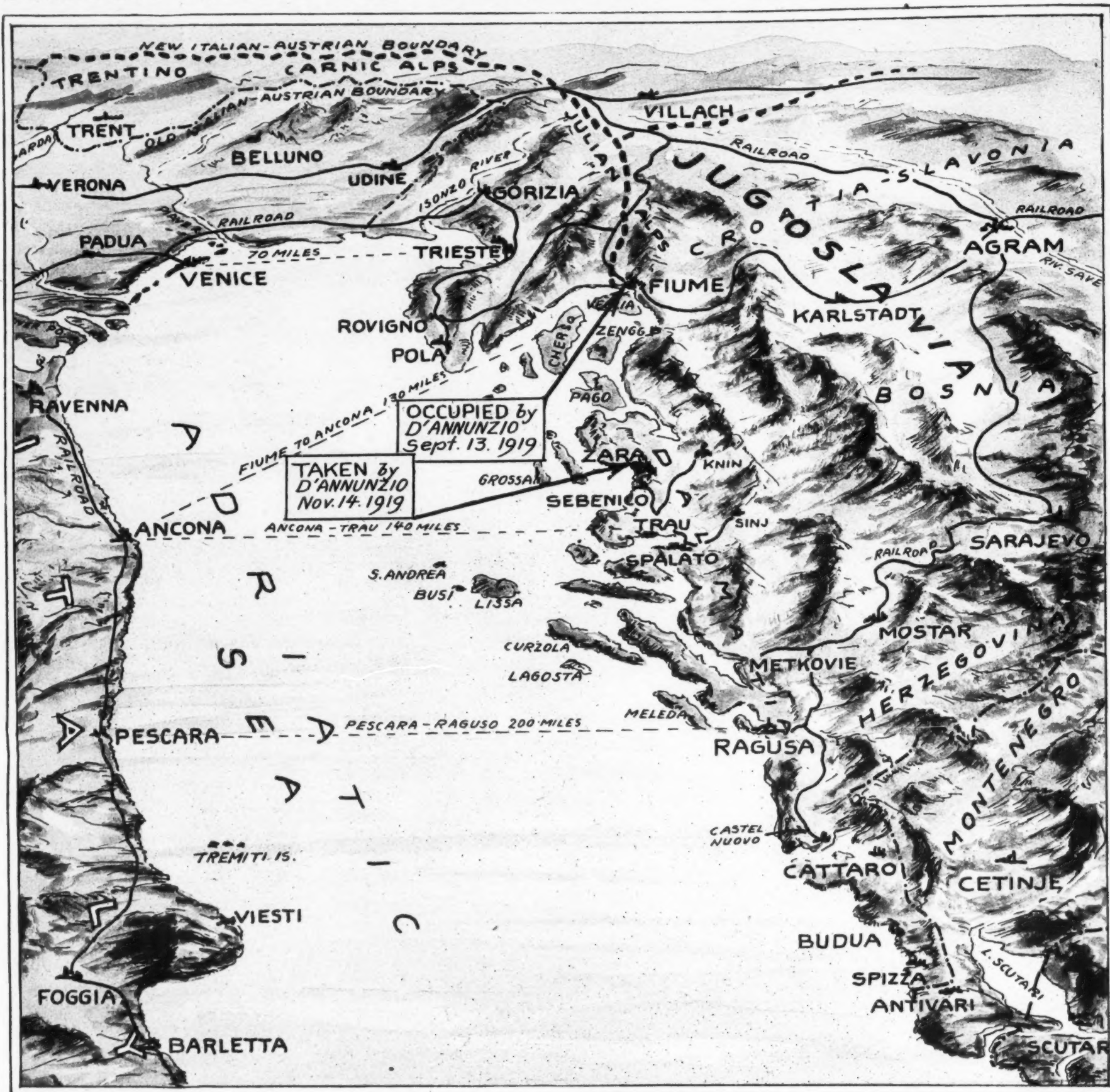


Delegation of Turks from outlying provinces visiting Constantinople to join in the agitation against the threatened partition of Turkey by the Allies and possible expulsion from Europe.

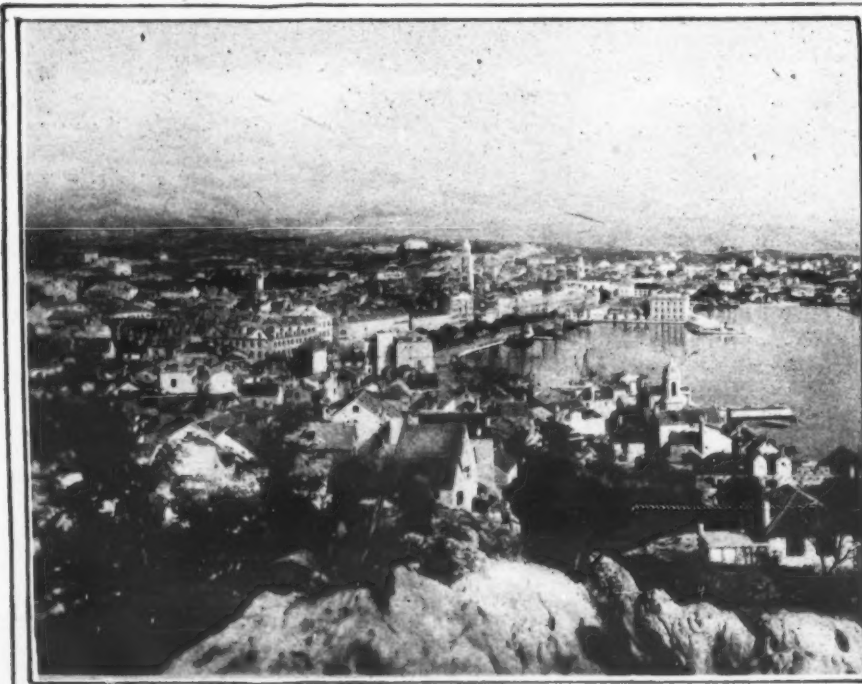
Paraders visiting various sections of the city of Constantinople in order to organize popular demonstrations of protest against the forthcoming decision of the Peace Conference, which is expected to reduce Turkey to impotence.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Seacoast Where the D'Annunzio Drama Is Unfolding



BOTH SHORES OF THE ADRIATIC, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CITIES ON THE DALMATIAN COAST THAT ARE NOW UNDER CONTROL OF THE D'ANNUNZIO FORCES.



Spalato, an important town in Dalmatia, which it is in the plan of d'Annunzio to take possession of, as he has already occupied Fiume and Zara. It is one of the most important commercial cities of Dalmatia. It dates back to Roman times.

(© Wide World Photos.)



Zara, on the Dalmatian coast, that was taken possession of by d'Annunzio on Nov. 14. No resistance was offered, and Admiral Millo, the Italian commander of the Dalmatian occupation forces, received him cordially and swore allegiance to him.

Phases of D'Annunzio's Romantic Fiume Adventure



D'Annunzio making an address to his soldiers in Fiume. Crowding in behind the soldiers can be seen the faces of men and women of Fiume, who have made an idol of the dashing leader. D'Annunzio is one of the most remarkable men in Europe. He is great as a novelist, a poet, a soldier. But it is perhaps as an orator that he is supreme. His burning eloquence helped to bring Italy into the war, and today he can stir his countrymen to the depths. For him Italy is everything—all else nothing. On Nov. 14 he occupied Zara.



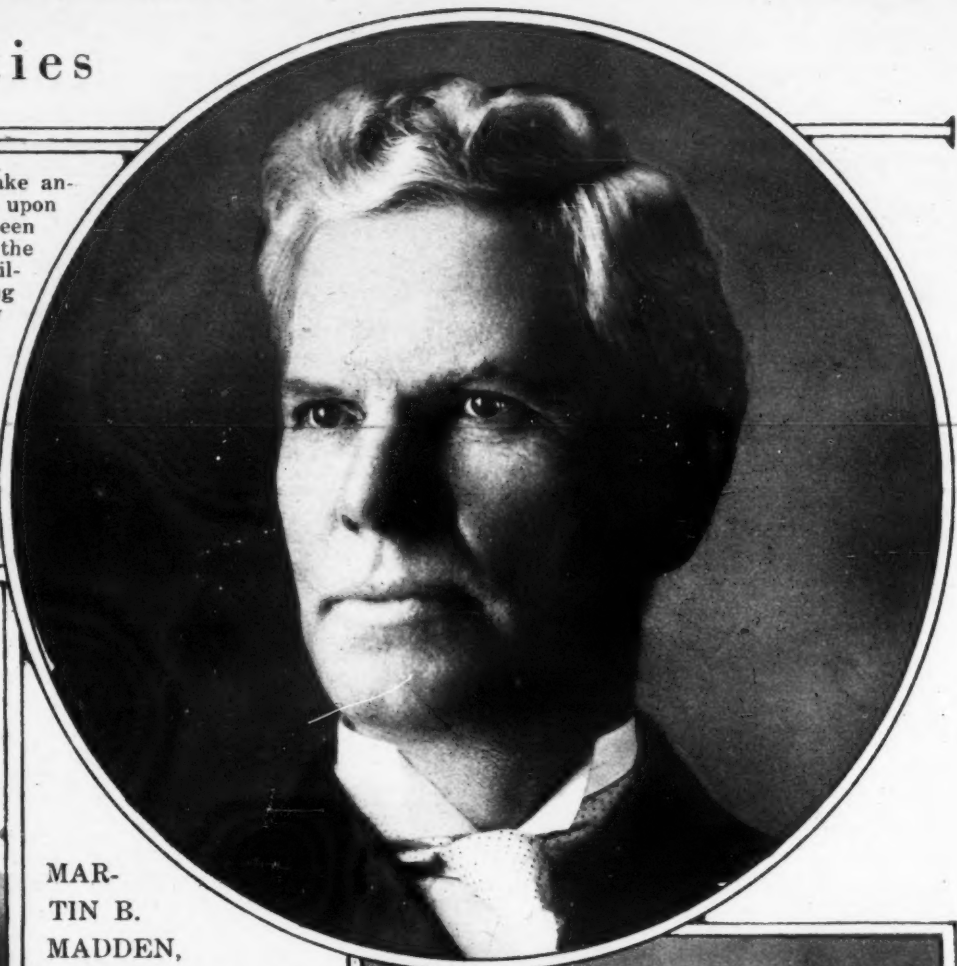
VOLUNTEERS IN D'ANNUNZIO'S FIUME ARMY, COMPOSED OF ADVENTUROUS SPIRITS WHO HAVE FLOCKED TO HIS COLORS FROM ALL PARTS OF ITALY.

Washington Personalities

THE pending resignation of Secretary of the Treasury Glass will make another vacancy in the President's Cabinet, following closely as it does upon resignation of Secretary of Commerce Redfield. Secretary Glass has been appointed Senator from Virginia to fill the vacancy consequent upon the death of Senator Martin and has accepted the appointment. President Wilson has written the Secretary a cordial letter expressing his regret at losing his presence in the Cabinet, but recognizing that his work as Senator may be of still greater service to the country.

The President seems to be slowly mending and has been able to have outings in the White House grounds. Public business is being brought more fully to his attention than formerly, and he is reported to be showing great interest in the Senate's action on the Peace Treaty.

A resolution of closure has been adopted in the Senate and it is expected that a vote on ratification of the Treaty with the Republican reservations added will be taken in a few days. A report was current that in the event of the proposed preamble and reservation on Article X. being adopted the President would pocket the Treaty.



MARTIN B. MADDEN,

Republican Representative from Illinois, who voted against the Anderson amendment to the railroad bill which planned to settle railroad labor troubles through six boards.

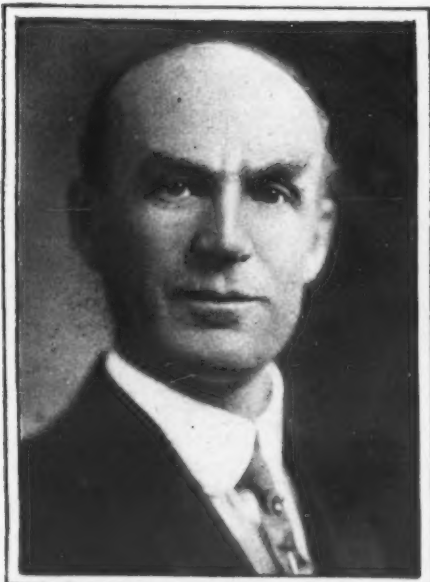


CLAUDE KITCHIN, Democratic Representative from North Carolina, who favors laws against strikes of railroad workers pending arbitration.



CARTER GLASS, Secretary of the Treasury, who has been appointed Senator from Virginia, receiving best wishes from White House reporters.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

JOHN F. KRAMER, new Prohibition Commissioner of U. S., charged with enforcement of "dry" laws
(© Harris & Ewing.)



SIMEON D. FESS, Republican Representative from Ohio and member of the majority Steering Committee.



GEORGE W. NORRIS, Republican Senator from Nebraska, who opposed the Hitchcock closure petition in connection with League debate.



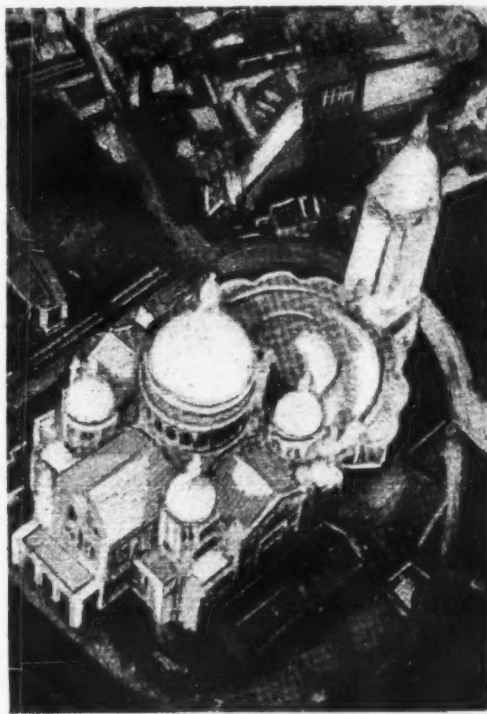
HENRY F. ASHURST, Democratic Senator from Arizona, who strongly urges immediate ratification of Treaty.

Consecration Ceremonies of Paris Cathedral



The consecration of the famous Sacre Coeur Cathedral, on the heights of Montmartre at Paris, took place on Oct. 16. In the picture above is shown the transference of the sacrament from the Church of St. Pierre to the cathedral.

(© Keystone View Co.)



View from the air of the great pile of architecture composing the cathedral with its beautiful dome and campanile.

(From L'Illustration.)

THE consecration of the Cathedral du Sacre Coeur at Paris, which took place on Oct. 16 with imposing ceremonies, was notable not only in itself but because it possibly indicated a softening of the strained relations which have existed between the French Government and the Vatican. The consecration ceremonies were led by Cardinal Vico, who was sent to Paris by the Pope. This was the first time the Pope had sent a representative to Paris since the break in relations in 1904. The church itself is a wonderful specimen of architecture. It was begun in 1871, and has just been completed. From its commanding height on Montmartre it dominates all Paris.

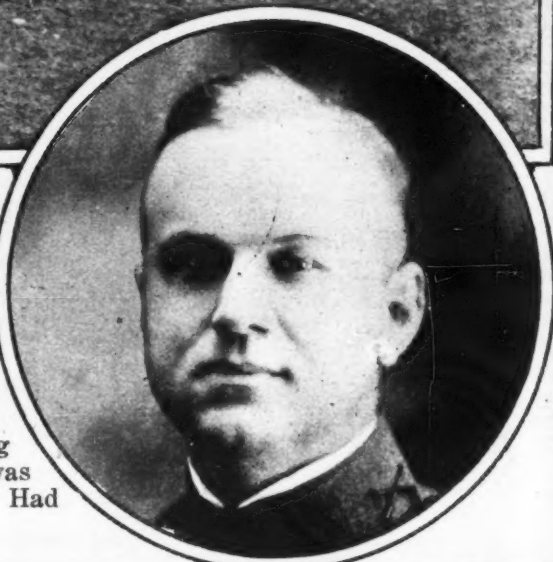
Photograph taken from an airplane showing the magnificent Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, which from its height of Montmartre is visible from all approaches to Paris.

Killings by I. W. W. Miscreants That Shocked the Country

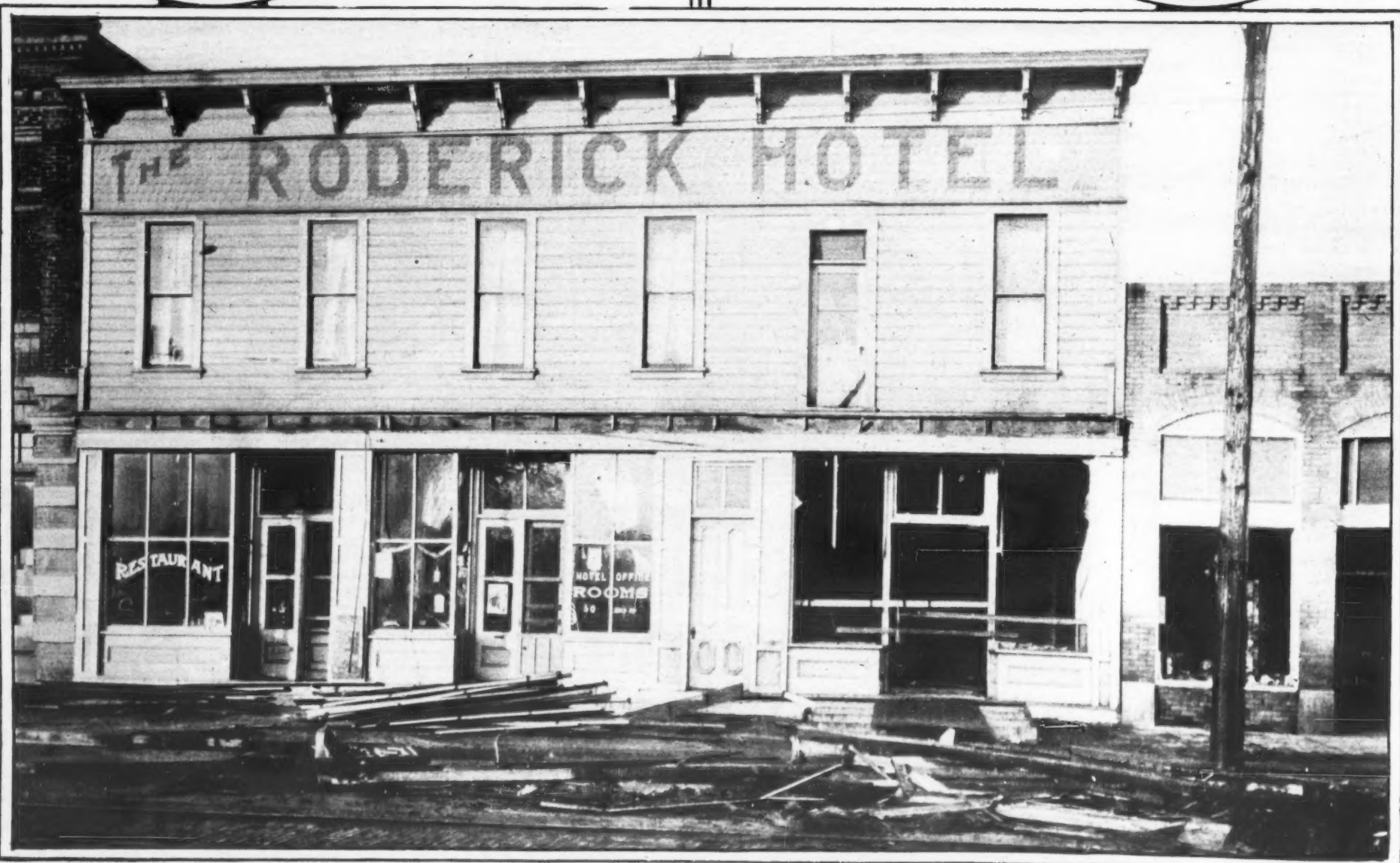


Gathering at Centralia of members of American Legion posts from various sections of Western Washington, to participate in memorial services in honor of the victims of the I. W. W. who were shot on Armistice Day.

BEN CASAGRANDE, veteran who served through the war in the Aviation Corps, one of the four men who were shot dead from ambush by I. W. W.'s Nov. 11, 1919.



WARREN O. GRIMM, killed by radicals at Centralia, Washington, during armistice celebration. He was a noted football star. Had served in Siberia.



RODERICK HOTEL AT CENTRALIA, ONE OF THE "RED" STRONGHOLDS FROM WHICH SHOTS WERE FIRED AT EX-SERVICE MEN THE BUILDING WAS PARTIALLY WRECKED BY INDIGNANT CITIZENS AFTER THE SHOOTING.

(Photos © International.)

Victims of "Red" Assassinations and Scenes Connected With Tragedy



DALE HUBBARD, one of the victims of the Centralia Assassinations. He did not fall at the first fire, but was killed while pursuing one of the murderers.



ARTHUR McELFRESH, Argonne veteran, who was killed instantly by a bullet that came from I. W. W. headquarters.



Burial of the I. W. W. member who was taken from jail and lynched by infuriated citizens. I. W. W. men were compelled to bury him, while soldiers held them under guard.

A SHOCKING tragedy, that has stirred the country with grief and indignation, occurred at Centralia, Washington, on Nov. 11. Four former soldiers, members of the American Legion, were killed, two other service men were probably fatally wounded, and several other soldiers were less seriously hurt when members of the Industrial Workers of the World fired on an Armistice Day parade as it was passing the I. W. W. headquarters. The shooting began when the paraders were abreast of the hall, the bullets going over the heads of the crowds watching the parade. Onlookers say that the shots came from several directions, but that the bulk of them came from the upper windows of the I. W. W. hall. Three of the paraders were killed and others wounded. A fourth was killed a few minutes later while pursuing one of the assassins. The I. W. W. hall was promptly raided by angered citizens and ex-soldiers, and the "Reds" found there were rounded up and taken to jail. That same night the electric lights were put out, and in the darkness one of the ringleaders in the attack, a man named Wesley Everest, was spirited away and hung to a bridge outside the town. Two days later the body was buried by I. W. W.'s, who were compelled to do the work under military guard. The assassination has resulted in a great outburst of activity against radicals, who are strong in the State of Washington, as evidenced by the Seattle attempt to establish a Soviet Government. A thorough "house cleaning" is promised by the State.



Colorado Avenue in Centralia, Washington, where the ex-service men were marching in the Armistice Day parade when they were shot down by bullets, some of which came from the Hotel Avalon, seen on the right.

Police Headquarters and jail in Centralia, now filled with I. W. W. prisoners rounded up for complicity in the massacre. It is from this jail that one of the murderers, Everest, was taken and lynched.

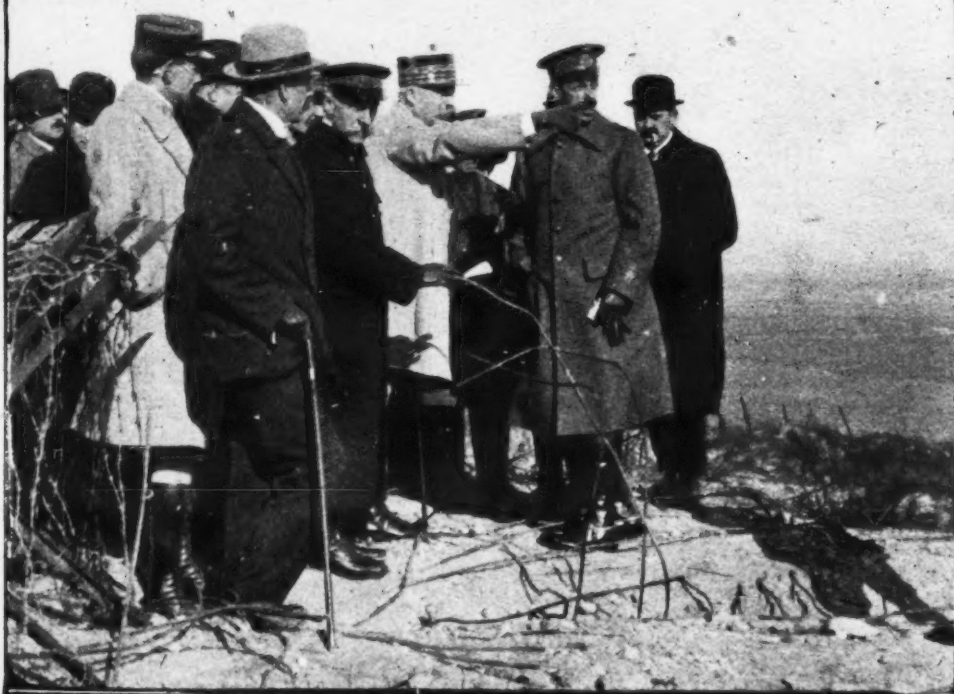


King Alfonso of Spain Visits Verdun Battlefields



(Above.) King Alfonso (third from right) viewing the barbed wire entanglements at Verdun at Fort Vaux, where most sanguinary engagements took place.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

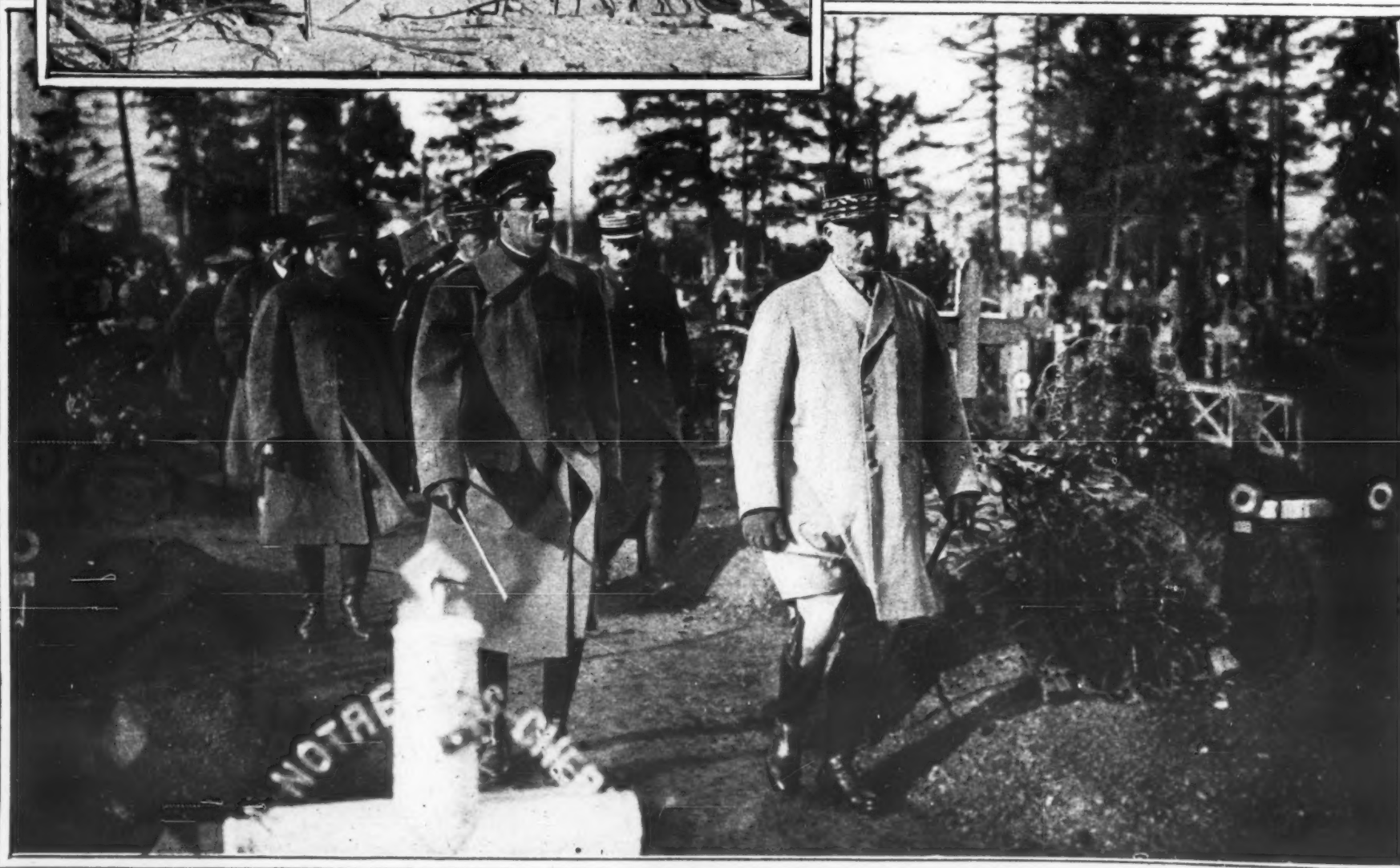


Marshal Petain, defender of Verdun, pointing out to King Alfonso where "they did not pass," despite the lavish expenditure of men, by sacrificing whom the Germans expected to clear the road to Paris.

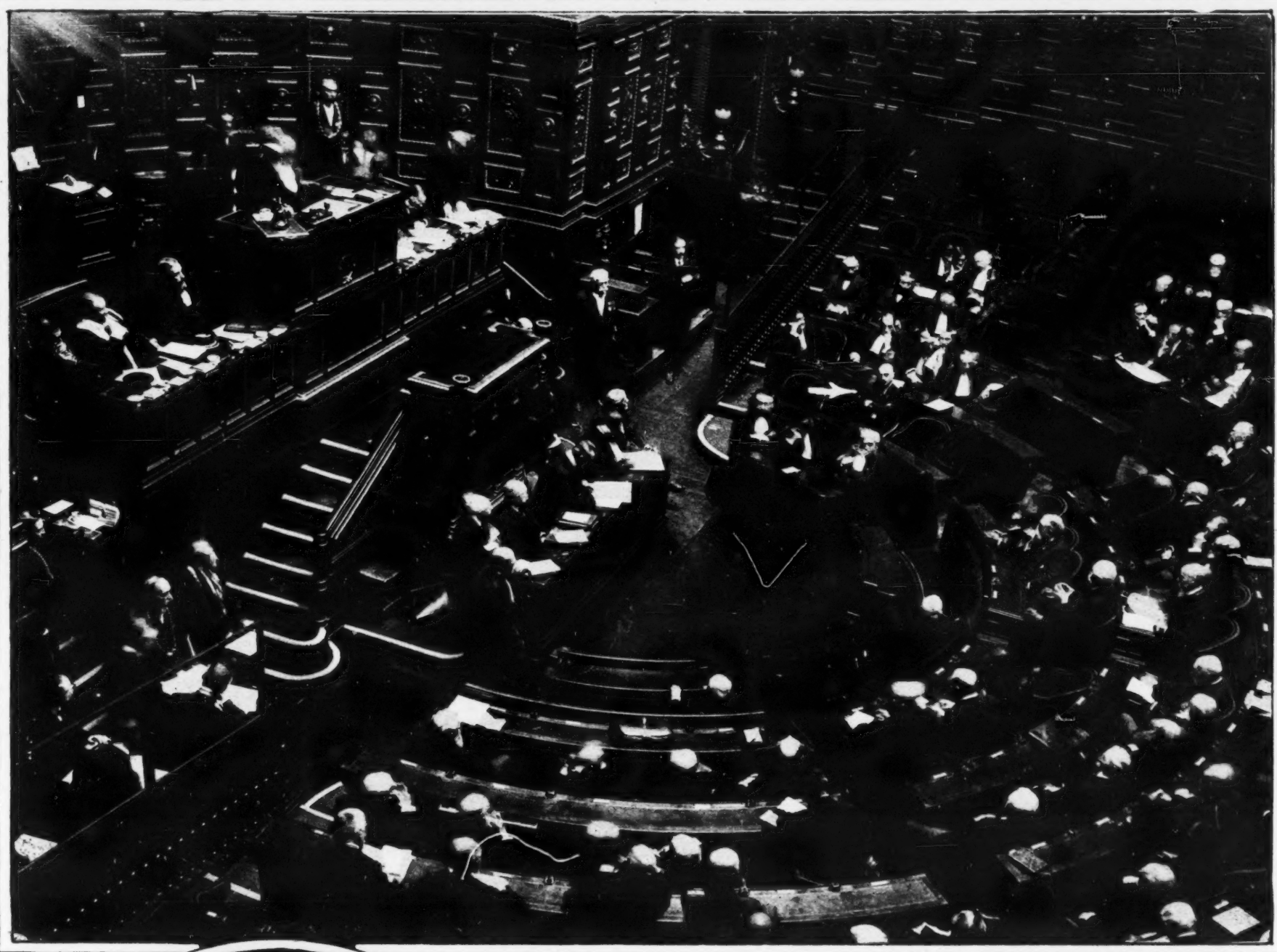
(Photo © Pathe News.)

(Below.) King Alfonso (at left) passing through the military cemetery at Verdun, where thousands of French soldiers lay who had given the "last full measure of devotion" to their country.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

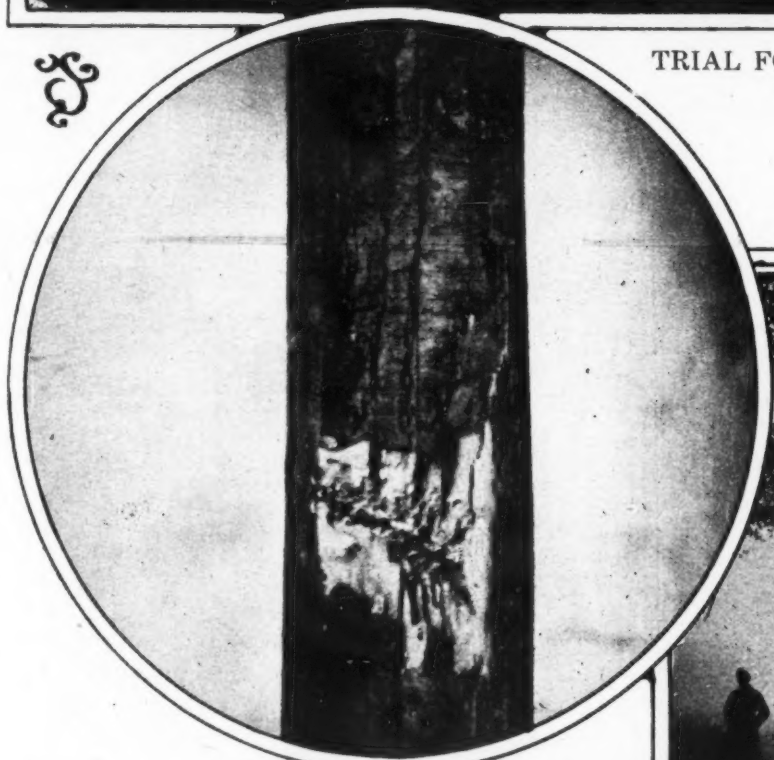


France's Treatment of Actual and Alleged Traitors



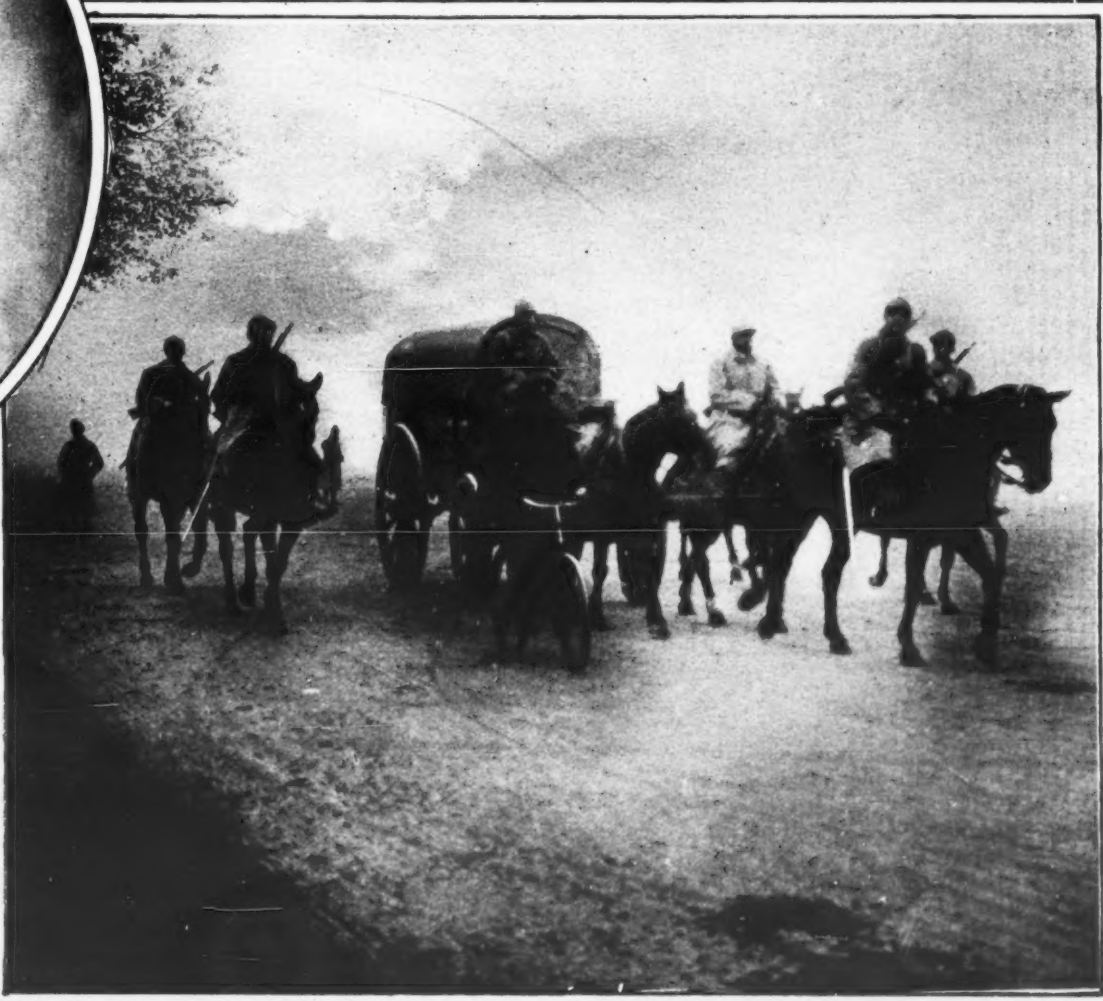
TRIAL FOR TREASON OF JOSEPH CAILLAUX, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER.

A notable case came to trial when Joseph Caillaux, leader of the Socialist element in French Parliamentary circles and at one time Premier of the Republic, was arraigned in the High Court of Justice in Paris on Oct. 23. He had been arrested on Jan. 14, 1918, and taken to the common prison called La Sante. The arrest was due in part to a cablegram from American Secretary of State Lansing, furnishing evidence that as far back as 1915 Caillaux had been in secret correspondence with Berlin.



Post against which Lenoir, French traitor, was stood to be shot. The marks are shown of seven bullets which penetrated the breast and one above that went through the head.

FRANCE has dealt sternly but justly with the traitors who were active during the war in trying to deliver her bound and helpless into the hands of Germany. Some of these were newspaper men, who received large subsidies for carrying on propaganda, which, while ostensibly patriotic, should subtly inculcate in the readers' minds the impossibility of victory and the wisdom of yielding while it was yet possible to get comparatively favorable terms from the foe. Already three have been executed on charges of carrying out a "defeatist" campaign in France in 1915 and 1916. The latest was Pierre Lenoir, who was shot at La Sante Prison on Oct. 24. Others were Bolo Pacha, executed on April 17, 1918, and M. Duval on July 17, 1918. In addition to these, many minor offenders have been condemned to various terms of imprisonment, and M. Louis Malvy, a former French Cabinet Minister, has been banished. By far the most able of all the alleged defeatists is Joseph Caillaux, who has now been placed on trial after having been imprisoned since January, 1918. His apprehension was due to Premier Clemenceau. The trial has not yet been finished.



TRUCK CONVEYING THE BODY OF PIERRE LENOIR, EXECUTED FRENCH TRAITOR, TO THE VINCENNES CEMETERY, OCT. 24, 1919.

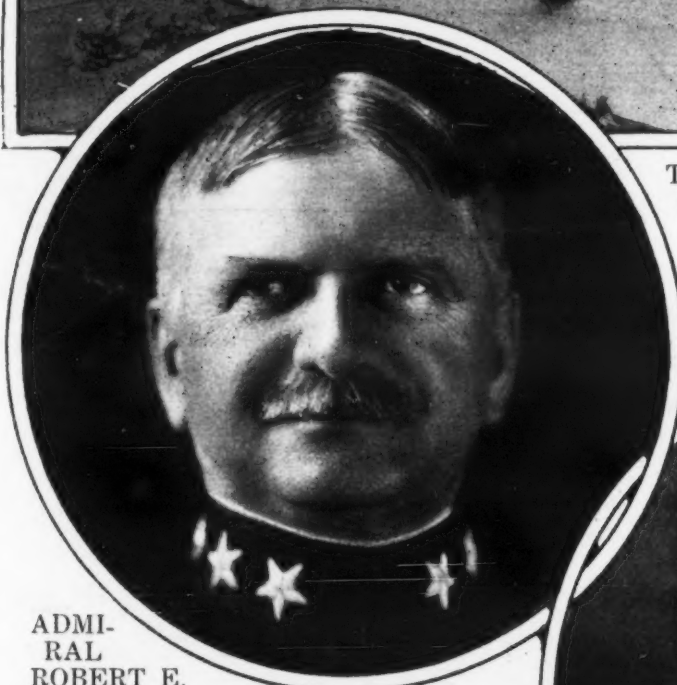
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Men Whose Activities Are of Public Interest



The steering committee of the International Labor Conference, at present in session at Washington. Left to right, front row, are: Stuart Dunning, Great Britain, Workers' delegate; Arthur Fontaine, France, Government delegate; M. Guerin, France, Employers' delegate; Mr. Oka, Japan, Government delegate; M. di Palma Castiglione, Italy, Government delegate. Back row, left to right, are: Leon Jouhaux, France, Workers' delegate; H. B. Butler, Great Britain, Secretary General of the Conference; Mr. Schroeder, Denmark, interpreter; S. Newmann, Government delegate; Otto Johansson, Sweden, interpreter; M. H. Linquest, Sweden, Workers' delegate; E. J. Phelan, Great Britain.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ADMIRAL
ROBERT E.
COONTZ,

new head of the Bureau of Operations, United States Navy. Formerly commanded division of the fleet.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

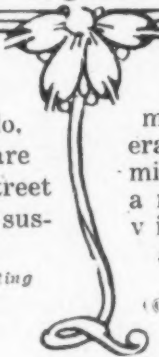


WILLIAM E. JOHNSON, American anti-saloon organizer hazed by British students because of activities in England.



CORNEIL SCHREIBER, Mayor of Toledo, who fought fare increase on street railway which suspended service.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



WILLIAM B. COLVER, member of Federal Trade Commission who, in a recent address, vigorously attacked the packers.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



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Maurice Tourneur's Production
"THE LIFE LINE"
George Loane Tucker's Production
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Robert Warwick in "IN MISSOURI"
Bryant Washburn in "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
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"The Miracle of Love" A Cosmopolitan Production
"The Dark Star" A Cosmopolitan Production

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